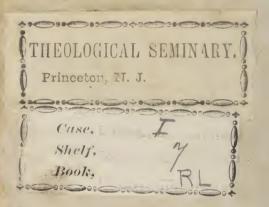
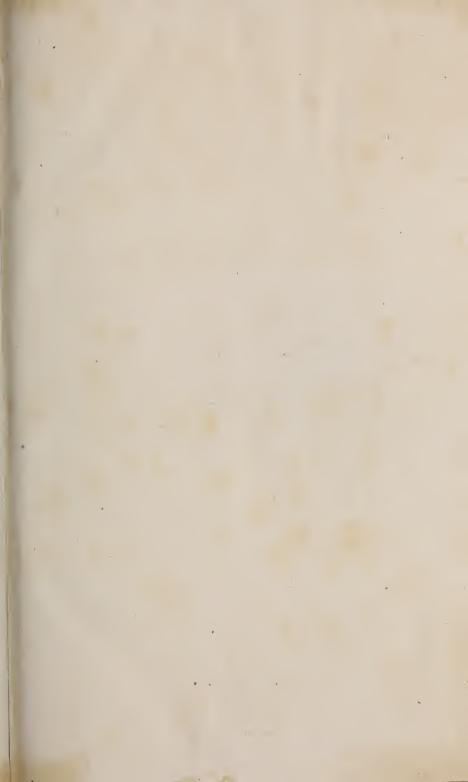


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The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. XVIII.

MARCH, 1853.

No. 3.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

Tennessee.

Greenville-Rev. W. P. GAHAGAN.

"The missionary appointed to Greenville, Tenn., would respectfully report, that he has been in connection with the parish in this place some twelve months. Until his arrival the congregation had been without a minister since the departure of Rev. Mr. Good, in May, 1851. There is much to encourage the labors of a missionary at this point. The parish was organized some three years ago only; within that time a neat church edifice has been built, furnished with an organ, communion service and vestments. There have been seventy baptisms and sixty-three confirmations. The population of the town is eight hundred, and likely to increase rapidly after the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail-road. Congregation generally attending the services—from eighty to one hundred and fifty. Those who have attached themselves to our communion seem devoted to the Church, and earnest for the prosperity of Zion. We observe the calendar, and fail not to assemble ourselves together as often as the seasons of festivals and fasts call us into the house of prayer."

Indiana.

Fort Wayne-Rev. J. S. LARGE.

"We feel a little discouraged sometimes by the removals from the parish, but as the prospects for the growth of the town are very flattering, we trust others will soon come in to supply the vacancies. The Church continues to

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be well attended, and were it not for the cause above stated, we should soon be able to sustain ourselves. I have continued to officiate regularly since my last report, with the exception of one Sunday, when I was not able to do so."

Illinois.

Pre-emption Prairie—REV. W. CLOTWORTHY.

"My services were less frequent than heretofore this summer. I have preached twice every Sunday, once in each of the school-houses, and three times on three days in Rock Island, where there should soon be a Church organized. I preached in a neighbouring village, the third time, on my way home. The last two Sundays I have not officiated, being ill with a bilious fever. I am so recovering, however, thanks be to God, that I hope to preach on Sunday, first.

"Since my last report I have baptized ten children, solemnized one marriage, and buried four of our people. I understand our new Bishop has entered upon his visitations. There are no papers here, that I know of, to publish such appointments. I have written several times to know when he will be here, but have not yet ascertained, except there be a letter lying for me in the office from himself. We have some waiting to be confirmed

when he comes.

"In one of the school-houses I have a Scripture class. The attendance is fluctuating—I have had from eight to seventeen in it. In the other school-house we have a Sunday School exclusively to ourselves, where all is amicable and agreeable. We had at one time not less than forty-five children, but the whooping-cough came amongst them and greatly diminished that number. And here a great difficulty presents itself in the way of teachers. Those who could teach can by no means be induced to attend, and those that would are not able to teach. We have but two teachers; one of them only is regular and steady. All the children that can read I have to take under my own care. Here I anticipate no help till I can obtain some from my own class."

Mendon-REV. J. SELLWOOD.

- "Since my last report, I have continued to devote all my time to the parish here. Last July we received a visit from Bishop Whitehouse, on which occasion eleven persons received the rite of confirmation—six of them were heads of families. For some time past my stated congregation has been composed entirely of communicants. May they all walk worthy of their profession, and manifest by their consistent conduct that they have passed from death unto life. Occasionally a way-side hearer finds his way into God's sanctuary. May the spirit of God impress deeply on the hearts of such the solemn question, How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?
- · "Although for the last eighteen months I have devoted all my time to this parish, yet I am only engaged for one-half of my time; I have given the other half.
- "There is little prospect at present of any persons coming here to live who are friendly to the Church, or of any persons residing here

uniting with us. I am going, Providence permitting, to devote, as I did formerly, one half of my time to this parish, and the other half itinerating, in Adams, Hancock, and Pike counties. One Sunday at home, and the other Sunday and some of the week days in seeking out, visiting and administering the ordinances to the scattered members of our communion in those three counties. Two years ago when I did so, I received not one cent from any place for preaching, except at Mendon; perhaps it will be so also now."

Ottawa-Rev. C. P. CLARKE.

"My time is divided between three parishes, viz: Christ Church, Ottawa; St. Andrew's, Farmridge; and St. Thomas's, Morris. At Ottawa I hold service every Sunday morning, except the second Sunday in each month, which is devoted to Morris, a thriving town of some one thousand inhabitants, twenty-four miles east of this. Here a parish has been recently organized of some dozen communicants. Several will be confirmed at the approaching visitation of our Bishop. Two evening services are devoted to Farmridge, ten miles south, where they have commenced the erection of a Church. This parish is composed of farmers, as the name of the town indicates. Here is no village, store or public-house, but the whole community is occupied in cultivating the soil. This bids fair to become one of the most flourishing rural parishes in the country.

"The fourth Sunday evening in each month I purpose to devote to Peru and La Salle, fifteen miles west, two villages lying side by side at the head of navigation on the Illinois, containing a population of 4 or 5,000. I purpose to look after them until the Bishop can make arrangements to supply them. They are in great need of a spiritual shepherd, and, it is believed, an active faithful minister would here get a comfortable support. He might need a little missionary aid at the start, but I am confident the

parish would soon be self-supporting.

"Thus it will be seen that there is work enough within the bounds of my parochial labours for three or four clergymen. 'The field is white for the harvest,' but where are the labourers? On this great thoroughfare of the West, from Peoria to Rockport and Joliet, a distance of some 150 miles, the Missionary at Ottawa is the only clergyman of our branch of the Catholic Church!

"On the north my nearest clerical neighbour is forty-two miles distant, and on the south I know of none nearer than the neighbourhood of the Ohio River!

"In the mean time this country, so rich in soil, is being marked in every direction with lines of rail-road—towns and villages are springing up, and the vacant lands are fast being settled by an industrious yeomanry. But what is the Church doing the while? What can she do? May God give her the grace of humiliation and repentance for her past apathy, and wake up in all her members a more effective sense of our high vocation. We want more labourers, and in the present state of the country we want itinerating labourers. And then, to render them efficient, they must have a better support than most of those who are now in the field are receiving. The work of a Missionary here is sufficiently trying. He certainly deserves exemption from the enervating pressure of pining want. To keep the Missionary in heart in his frontier work, the Church must provide a competency for himself and family."

Michigan.

Detroit-REV. W. C. MUNROE.

[This Missionary ministers to a congregation of colored persons.]

"I now send you my year's report. I have preached twice on Sundays, and lecture occasionally on Sunday evenings. Baptisms—infants, seven; adults, two. Sunday-school scholars, fifteen; teachers, three, besides myself. Number of families, six; number confirmed, two; marriages, fourteen; deaths, three. I have nothing of interest to relate: we are progressing slowly. Many of my congregation are now in California, and will not return before next year."

Charlotte-Rev. Luman Foote.

"During the last half year my labors have been confined to celebrating Divine Service, and preaching on the Lord's Day, as often as I could obtain a house for the purpose and a congregation. But I regret to say that it has been with continued embarrassments and interruptions, mainly on account of there being but one house for holding public worship here, which the Methodists, Congregationalists, Swedenborgians, and others, claim the right of occupying. This obstacle can be overcome only by taking measures for erecting a small building for our own exclusive use.—

This village, which is the county seat, and the country generally, are populating with a good degree of rapidity; but the immigration is not from the far East enough to benefit the cause of the church. The moving population of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to say nothing of their intelligence or civilization, know less, and care less, about the peculiar claims of Christ's Church, than the followers of the Arabian Prophet, according to my experience. God give me grace so faithfully to plant and water that He may be pleased to give some increase."

Mt. Clemens-Rev. EDW. MAGEE.

"In forwarding the report of this station for October, it becomes my duty, painful though it be, to appeal to the sympathies of the Board of Domestic Missions, and beg of them to accept my resignation. I am driven to this step by the force of circumstances. In my view of the case, the interests of the Church suffer, not so much in the withdrawal of a clergyman from his field of labor—broken up for the first time and cultivated by the same hands unaided, as this has been, for the space of three years—as

in the leaving of that field unoccupied.

"The West is a little world in itself, but a world of changes—changes marked as distinctly in the transition as is the formation embedded in the strata that underlie the earth's surface. To account for them by the operation of any known law, is the difficulty. The fact seems to be, that they are due to the absence of all law. Now law arises out of and rests on principle; but these changes not being answerable to law, must necessarily be void of that principle which alone gives to law its stability and efficiency. This applies as nicely to religious as to the social element among us, and more especially so in our poor and feeble communities. What are the migratory habits of a people but the very exponent, in round numbers, of like habits of mind, dissatisfied and restless. They keep ever looking to change for excitement—as something indispensable to the morbid sensitiveness of

an appetite that loathes every-day food, even though it is the manna that cometh down from Heaven. And so it will be until, under another order of things, the principles of Catholic truth, one and indivisible with the teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church—and now, as it were, but in the germ of reproduction in the West—shall have attained in their training of mind and heart that degree of ascendancy as shall, by its subjective power, lead men to regard her sacraments and ministry as of divine appointment. But until then, their religion will be, in most cases, a will-worship based on mere preference or caprice.

"The remedy for this lies, I am convinced, in the well-ordered parish school low down in its training influences upon the mind of youth. The meshes of the collegiate net are every way too large to hold those finer and purer motives which, as ingredients, contribute to the forming of religious principles by which the child is nurtured and the man is formed. Meanwhile, since we cannot overcome, at once, a popular usage which obliges the denominations annually to exchange their clergy, the Church will gain much, if, in yielding where it would perhaps be unwise to oppose,

she has to do so only triennially.

"The statistics of this parish have by this time reached their destination. The increase they show betokens a healthy growth. They say nothing, however, of the village of Baltimore, ten miles distant, where, for the last six months, I have held service every second week. It lies on the lake shore, and its advantages for shipping make it a place of importance. They intend to organize a parish, and build them a Church next spring. * *

"In the hope that some young heart, trusty and devoted, will soon be found to feel an interest in this little flock, among whom I have labored with much pleasure and profit in the years gone by, I now commit my ways to Almighty God, still praying that His blessing may fall abundantly upon the agencies to whose hands is committed the direction and support of missions, and upon the Church whose welfare they thus labor to promote."

Port Huron-Rev. G. B. Engle.

"I have been at my post laboring patiently according to my ability. And although nothing brilliant has been accomplished, yet, I trust, our labor has not been in vain. We have suffered very much from removals, in common with many other western parishes; still we are going on with our church edifice, which is in progress of building. When that is finished, the parish will, doubtless, be in much better condition."

St. Clair-Rev. MILTON WARD.

"I have little change to report. We have suffered somewhat by the removal of church families. During several weeks of the summer I was disabled by sickness; now, however, by the goodness of God, I am well recovered. What is most cheering, our church edifice is going forward towards it completion. The accomplishment of this great object, around which, during so long a period, have clustered our hopes, our anxieties, our prayers, and I may add, our sufferings, will, with the Divine blessing, soon be reached, and a Church, durable in its materials, appropriate in its architecture, beautifully situated, and free from debt, will be ready for consecration to the service and worship of Him who has given his people strength and grace to build it."

Tecumseh and Clinton-Rev. W. M. Burton.

"The attendance on the services in both parishes has been decidedly better the last six months than at any previous time since I took charge of them.

In the parish at Clinton the Church has, the past summer, been repaired and enlarged, and a small vestry-room has been added. The interior is finished, and has been executed with much taste. When painted outside, the Church will be very neat and beautiful, considering the style in which it is built. Much credit is due the congregation for this zealous and praise-worthy effort.

We hope to be able to make some repairs on the Church at Tecumseh, this fall—at least so far as to have the exterior repainted. If we had about \$300 to expend on the house and lot, there would be few churches in towns of this size superior to it. I hope what cannot be accomplished in this respect

the present season, may be the next."

Wisconsin.

Beloit-REV. S. C. MILLETT.

"Constant changes are taking place, in this restless West, and a clergyman of the Church scarcely can tell from one month to another what his congregation will be.

"The attendance on our services, particularly in the afternoon, has been remarkably good, and we are looking forward in hope to the time when our condition, both spiritual and temporal, will be much improved."

Fond-du-Lac-Rev. J. SWEET.

"The 18th July last, St. Paul's Church, Fond-du-Lac, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Bishop in charge of this Diocese. The Church is entirely paid for, and this has been accomplished without selling the pews.

"The state of the parish I consider prosperous and rising; but I have no doubt its progress would be much more rapid if my health would allow me

to be active."

Manitouwoc-Rev. G. P. Schetky.

"With the sanction of the Bishop, after Easter, I visited some of our eastern and southern brethren, who generously relieved our necessities. Sickness lengthened the period of my intended absence, and in June I returned to active duty in this interesting Missionary field, before health and strength were restored. The consecration of the Church, and the admission of its Pastor to the Priesthood, (events already fully made known to the Church,) followed within a few weeks, and caused much joy to very many earnest and anxious hearts. It was the first Church in the village, and the solemn services were the first of that character held in the county, and witnessed by many "strangers to the Church." My health continued to fail,—a cough, becoming more violent, and frequently painful, accompanied by an occasional hemorrhage, gave me no little anxiety. However, with the blessing

of the Lord, I performed Divine Service, and preached on the following Sunday morning, and addressed the Sunday-school in the afternoon. By the advice of our venerable Diocesan and of my brethren at the time visiting me, I determined to take a brief respite from labor. I had endeavored to labor earnestly for Christ, and there was much to encourage in the prospects of my first parish. It was, therefore, with an aching heart, that even for a brief period I left this interesting field. Yet, with the regret for the necessity of this intermission of duty, I could trust that the Good Shepherd would shield His little flock from harm. The attentive care of our good Bishop and his sisters, together with the atmosphere of my old home, (Nashotah,) and rest during the month of August, enabled me to resume my duties. But I regret to state, that my ill health has returned. May the Lord bless it to my spiritual welfare. Yet, endeavoring to realize my accountability to the Great Head of the Church, I have not failed to perform my duties regularly at this station.

"Two children have been baptized. Six persons have renewed and ratified their baptismal vows and promises in the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and four are preparing to do so. Five communicants have been added to the number last reported, by their first communion; and five by removal. Two have removed, leaving the number of communicants on this Mission forty-three, of which number, sixteen reside in the village. The attendance upon the services continues to improve. The Sunday-school numbers forty-five children, and has recently received a donation of \$10

through a zealous Churchwoman in New-Jersey.

"I have been obliged, (temporarily, I trust,) to relinquish my visits to the other points of interest in this field. The good seed has been sown in many places, and I trust may produce, under His grace who giveth the increase,

much fruit unto righteousness of living.

"O! that I might have a warm-hearted, earnest co-worker! Many souls might be won to Christ, much might be done to advance the true Catholic faith. When I think that there is but one Parish—one Minister of Christ's Holy Church—in this county, numbering, probably, not less than 5,000 souls, divided in religious opinion,—when I see many of that number without God and without hope,—when I look around me, and see but a handful of zealous sons of the Church, to the hosts of infidelity, error, schism, and dissent,—I pray for health and strength to carry to them the message of a God of justice, mercy and love, to point dying souls to the One Great Sacrifice, and to set before them the "one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church,"—I long for some one to journey with me and to teach sinners the way of salvation. But we have the promise of one who never faileth—"a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation; I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time."

"What I have said respecting one section of our country will apply to many others, and this expression of feeling and thought may be considered too enthusiastic. I refrain from further expression at the present time, lest my "report" should become a Missionary address. Yet I am sure that, could our brethren, who are interested in Missions, have personal knowledge as well as the "reports" of facts in Missionary life, we should soon see the Church extending her borders, and strengthening her stakes by increased enthusiasm and zealous aid in the support of Missions, and the training

of a noble host of candidates for the work of the Ministry of

"Loving and liberal hearts there are, who have not been unmindful of the necessities of this portion of the Lord's vineyard. Besides the generous aid already given, in the erection of our House of Prayer, it is with devout thankfulness that I acknowledge the receipt of \$50 "from a member of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, towards a fund for purchasing a horse, saddle and bridle for Missionary purposes." I have also, from the same benevolent individual, and with him, from "a member of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia," a pledge of \$100 (\$50 each,) towards the erection of the Parsonage, which will be commenced as soon as the full amount of cost (\$350,) is in hand. The lot adjoining the Church is secured, and will be entirely paid for, I hope, by next Christmas.

"Hitherto hath God blessed us; and while we gratefully remember that 'our Heavenly Father knoweth what things we have need of,' we may also pray for faith and grace 'to use these blessings as we ought,' and to bear with humble patience whatever trials He may send for strengthening our trust in

Him.

"I deem it my duty, and an act of justice, to say, that the statements made some time since, respecting the manner of the organization of the Presbyterian Society in this village, were communicated without personal knowledge. I have lately been more correctly informed to the contrary, by the person responsible for the organization."

Marquette-Rev. G. R. BARTLETT.

"Since my last report there has been no change in the affairs of the station, except that my congregation at Kingston has increased, and at Marquette I have established a Bible Class, which thus far has been well attended."

Mineral Point-Rev. Josiah Phelps.

"I have now had charge of this station for the last sixteen months. The regular congregation averages one hundred, and is in a fair way to increase rapidly the next year. Our Vestry have seated the Church, a fine brick building, with forty-six pews, at an expense of four hundred dollars; and have rented twenty-five for nearly two hundred and fifty dollars. They will, no doubt, rent more of them this winter. But there will be no revenue arising from the renting of pews this year, as the subscription was raised for erecting them, with the condition of receiving the amount subscribed back in rents. Next year, we hope to be able to realize the full amount of rent for the support of the Church, i. e., from 1st June. The Vestry have also contracted for a furnace to heat the Church, at an expense of nearly one hundred dollars, which, with the chancel and its fixtures, we hope to have ready in two weeks at most.

"We have a few liberal friends of the Church, who, strange to say, on all occasions, are willing to contribute to the extent of their abilities, but who cannot be persuaded to partake of its Communion. Still their families are benefited, some as communicants, and all by the public services or Sunday-school, and with this they are satisfied and willing to do what they do. There is good evidence to believe that we are increasing in strength and numbers, and, of course, in the confidence of the community. In a few years we hope to be able to sustain ourselves without the assistance of the Domestic Board, but that time has not yet arrived, and we must therefore continue to ask its assistance."

Intelligence.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH AT BATH, ME.

An account of this interesting ceremony seems naturally appropriate to the pages of this magazine; the following is taken from the *Christian Witness*. We would take this opportunity to remind our brethren in the field how much the Spirit of Missions would be improved, and the Missionary spirit increased, if a narrative of such occurrences was furnished us for publication.

A permanent record, always accessible for reference in future times, is another inducement for placing such matters in a shape more likely to be preserved than the columns of a newspaper.

We trust these remarks will be sufficient to induce our brethren, having results so gratifying to spread before the contributing and other parishes, to bear the Spirit of Missions in mind.

The consecration of a Church is one of those reliable facts that gives strength and confidence to the friends of the cause as an evidence of what Domestic Missions accomplish.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, Bishop Burgess and several of his Clergy assembled at Bath, for the consecration of this beautiful Church, to the erection of which many of your readers have generously contributed.

At half-past 10, A. M., the Bishop and Clergy present were received at the door of the Church by the Wardens and Vestry, and began the solemn service of Consecration. The services were as usual; the Rector reading the sentence of consecration, and the Rev. Messrs. Goodwin, Weston, and Pratt, taking part in the morning service. The full and excellent chanting added much to the impressiveness of the service. The sermon preached by the Bishop was listened to with deep attention by the crowded congregation, and embodied those broad and manly Christian views which all Christian men rejoice to hear. Beautiful allusion was made in it to three of the communicants of this Church, who had within a few weeks been called from the Church militant to join the ranks of the Church triumphant, and one of whom then lay appareled for the grave. After the sermon, the Communion was administered to a goodly number of communicants, and all departed, deeply impressed with the services, and feeling, doubtless, it had been good for them to be there. The members of the parish especially seemed deeply grateful for this consummation of their hopes, for which they had labored and prayed, and which had cost them no little of exertion and sacrifice.

The Church is built of wood, upon a central and well-located lot, at the corner of two streets. The length of the body of the Church is sixty-four feet, the breadth forty-one feet ten inches, the tower standing at the corner is fifteen feet square, partly engaged, and forty-six feet high, surmounted by an octagonal spire of fifty-seven feet. Upon the top, at the height of one

hundred and ten feet, is a true weather-cock, a large and finely-formed bird, a remembrancer of human frailty. The nave roof is very steep, and surmounted by a wrought "ridge-crest," at a height of fifty feet from the ground, with a cross nearly plain at the east end, and a wrought cross at the west end. The roof and spire are covered with shingles thirty inches long, alternate bands of which are pointed. The window-sash are all of cast-iron, set with "muffed" or "enamelled" glass of a uniform tint, except the large chancel window, which is made darker to soften the light. There is both a north and south aisle, each eight feet nine inches wide, (inside,) with a roof of less pitch, and lighted by couplets of small lancet windows. Within, the nave, twenty-three feet wide, is covered by a beautiful arch rising thirty-two and a half feet above the floor, resting on a rich cornice, and divided into panels by mouldings running up from the cornice to the graceful moulding in the apex of the arch. The chancel arch of nineteen feet span and about twenty-six feet high, is singularly beautiful. It bears a massive moulding, and through it is seen the chancel window of five lancets, each with a separate head, the highest twenty-two feet, and the whole together sixteen feet broad. The chancel-rail is also heavy and beautiful. The roof of the nave rests upon small posts, branching at the height of twelve feet into braces which reach the cornice at the height of twenty feet. The plastering was tinted uniformly before being put on. All the mouldings, cornices, &c., the posts, pews, window-casings, doors, and all other wood-work in the interior is of southern pine, varnished. The beauty of this wood is a compensation for its additional expense. The Church is completely carpeted, and well provided with lights. All the pews are also cushioned, and furnished with kneeling stools. All this has been accomplished, too, at a very moderate expense. The parish originally intended to complete merely the shell of the building, which was all their funds would allow. This was done, the expense coming within the estimate of the architect, although no contractor being willing to undertake the building for the sum specified, the parish were compelled to "build by the day." At this point, two persons came forward, and assumed the responsibility of finishing the Church, whence it has attained a completeness for which it would not have been proper to ask aid from abroad. It has singularly happened, that three other houses of worship of the same material have been going up at the same time in the city, and very good opportunity has thus been had to test the skill of the architect, Mr. E. Gardiner, of New-York. The result shows that he has given us a building incomparably more beautiful than any of the others, much more expensive in the detail of the finish, and yet, on the whole, costing twenty per cent. less than the least expensive of the others, which is about the same size.

FIRST SABBATH IN A NEW SETTLEMENT.

BY A CANADIAN MISSIONARY.

It was on a beautiful Saturday morning in the month of April, 185—, that I set out from my little parsonage-house in the township of M——, in the province of Canada East, in order to spend the following Sunday in a new settlement about fifteen miles distant. It was an occasion of no common interest to myself, as being the first Sabbath which I was to spend in the

place to which I was journeying. Various thoughts passed through my mind as I rode slowly along, over a road rendered in some places hazardous to the traveller by the transition from the severe frosts of winter to the warmth of the coming spring. At that season, not only does the half-thawed snow, still remaining in some places, render the travelling difficult, by breaking in under the horse's feet, but even the soil of which the road is formed is heaved up, where the winter sleigh-track has been, a foot or more, above the common level; and thus, frequently giving way, renders it difficult for a horse to keep its footing. My utmost care and attention was, therefore, necessary at times to assist with the bridle-rein the faithful animal, for many years the companion of my missionary labors. But whenever the better state of the road rendered the riding comparatively easy and safe, my mind returned to the train of thought excited by the occasion of my journey.

For many years I had been in the habit of visiting the settlement referred to. But these visits had been voluntarily undertaken by me, and performed on week-days. I had now, however, received from my Bishop a charge over that and a still newer settlement—situated six miles further from my residence. And, therefore, as one set "to watch for souls, as one who must give account," I mused in a spirit of anxious concern upon the prospect before me. I knew that my visit was expected with much interest by those to whom I was going to carry the glad tidings of the Gospel. But, alas! in how many minds might this interest arise from a heartfelt

love to the message, of which I was the bearer?

Was it not the case, that in too many instances the weariness of the Sabbathrest, in a place which offered little of novelty to divert the mind, caused the individual to hail with pleasure the prospect of something which might help to pass away a portion of the time hanging heavy on his hands? Was it not in others that the force of habit caused them to regret the loss of those opportunities for an observance, which had become habitual to them? whilst I still could not but reflect with pleasure upon some, who were, I trusted, fellow-pilgrims towards the heavenly Zion—faithful members of Christ's Church militant on earth, and, therefore, capable of appreciating to its full extent the value of a visit from one who was commissioned to proclaim to them the glad tidings of peace, and refresh their souls with an opportunity of joining once more in the ordinance of public worship on the Lord's day,

of which they had been so long deprived.

Occupied with such thoughts as these, I reached a place at which I had made an engagement on the previous day, to turn aside from my road in order to bury the corpse of an infant child. Arrived at the school-house, in which the funeral service was to be performed, I awaited the coming of the parents and friends of the deceased child with the body. Upon their arrival the customary psalm and lesson were read, and an address given, according to the almost universal practice of the country, from Amos iv., The body was then committed to the ground in a corner of the farm belonging to the family, not far from the school-house, the same place in which I had some time before interred the mortal remains of the grandmother of the infant. A strikingly picturesque spot is that sequestered burying-place, and one which could not fail to carry back the mind of the observer to primitive times, and remind him of the cave of Macpelah, the burying-place of the patriarchs and their wives. Sheltered only upon one side by a craggy rock surmounted by a few stunted bushes, the lofty eminence upon which this unwonted burial-place was situated commanded on

all other sides a most extensive view of the surrounding country; comprising for the greater part, large tracks of the unreclaimed forest, dotted here and there by distant settlements. Two or three different mountains at various distances bounded the prospect, and gave variety of light and shade. The sun shone brightly forth; the clear blue sky overhead, broken at intervals by fleecy clouds, and the balmy air of coming spring, imparted an inexpressible feeling of elevated enjoyment, and could not fail to raise the reflective mind in contemplation to that bright and glorious world beyond the grave, which by the Redemer's death and resurrection is opened out to each believer. The funeral service being ended, I took leave of the assembled party, and again mounting my horse, rode back to the route I had quitted, to perform the affecting service, which the circumstance of my passing that way had enabled me to render.

But here I cannot but remark upon the nature of those singular links of connection, by which providential events are united together. This circumstance led to a warm invitation from the inhabitants of that settlement to afford them some regular ministrations, and to my making an appointment to officiate there every other Sunday afternoon. The distance from my residence was about seven miles, but there was no very frequented road to reach it. Having obtained some refreshment for my horse and myself at a settler's house, I proceeded on my journey, and passing through eight miles of unbroken forest, in which the winter track of frozen snow still remained firm under foot. I arrived safely at my destination shortly after

sunset.

The next morning (Sunday) was bright and clear, and after partaking of an early breakfast with my host and his daughter, I strolled out to call

upon two or three families within a mile of the village.

At half-past ten o'clock about forty persons were assembled in "a large upper room" of the house, which was occupied as a tavern, the only one which afforded sufficient accommodation. I had, in the infancy of the settlement, preached there in small log-houses, and in a barn-floor; and although the room which I now occupied was more convenient in every respect, yet the associations connected with a tavern do not harmonize agreeably with the feelings which one would desire to cherish on occasions of assembling for public worship.

Nevertheless my little congregation was serious, attentive, and devout, to outward appearance at least; and I doubt not that the humble prayer of faith ascended from many hearts, thankful for the opportunity thus afforded to them of joining together in solemn worship on the Lord's day, in the

words of our time-honored Liturgy.

In the afternoon I proceeded six miles further into the heart of the forest, to the new settlement above mentioned. There I met a small but devout congregation of eighteen persons, to whom I officiated in the largest and most

convenient log-house which the settlement afforded.

The labors of the day were closed by a walk through the woods, of nearly two miles, to the house were I was to sleep, driving my horse before me, because the depth of the soft snow, which was but slightly trodden in a narrow path, rendered riding impracticable. By the time I reached the house, I was thoroughly fatigued, and prepared to appreciate the kindly welcome which awaited me from my host's tidy wife. The Sabbath evening was passed in profitable conversation, and at a late hour I retired to rest, thankful to have been carried safely and satisfactorily through "the first Sabbath in a new Settlement.—(From the Gospel Missionary.)

BROWNSVILLE-TEXAS.

The following letter, addressed to a member of this committee, gives such a sad picture of the condition of society at this station, and the necessity for planting the Church in that region, that we depart from our usual rules, and present it entire to our readers.

Those who have assisted the Missionary in the object for which he has been making application, will be pleased to learn, from an impartial witness, the singular necessities of the case. Those who have not had that privilege, or who have neglected to avail themselves of it, may be moved to do their part in such a laudable undertaking.

The letter, as may readily be discovered by those who read it, is from a

Churchwoman.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Jan. 23, 1853.

MY DEAR AND REV. FRIEND,—Ever since Mr. Passmore left Brownsville last summer, I have been intending to write to you, but the cares attendant upon the establishing a new home, and more than all, the lassitude and irresolution of feeble health, have been my reasons for delaying it thus long.

We have a weekly mail from this place, and though I have neither time nor strength to write such a letter as I would wish, I will send a few lines by the mail-boat this evening, trusting for a better opportunity to write you

more at length.

You have probably seen Mr. Passmore, and have learned that one object of his visit is to procure funds for the building of a Church in Brownswille. I need not tell you how warmly interested I am in this object; and though I do not think my influence of any perceptible account, I cannot avoid again expressing my profound conviction that Brownsville is a most important point for Missionary effort, and that in virtue of its peculiar position, it might justly be made an exception to ordinary rules. The population is very peculiar, of mixed races, far exceeding in general intelligence and social refinement that of most far western towns; yet, at the same time, composed of men so long removed from the influence of Christian civilization, that it would be hard to find a place where there seems to be more complete indifference to everything pertaining to religion. An entire stranger might walk through the streets of Matamoras, and perceive from outward indications that the population is Roman Catholic in worship; in Brownsville there would be abundant evidence of a practical Atheism.

There is no building that would suggest even the idea of a Church; and on Sundays the attendance on Divine worship is so small, as to be unnoticed in the stream of business or pleasure that flows on without interruption.

It is in one sense a "city of refuge" for those whose vices and crimes have driven them from well organized communities, for at any moment they can cross the Rio Grande, and thus evade pursuit. There is therefore always a floating population of the worst character, and between the law-lessness of this set, and the depraved brutal character of the lower class Mexicans, there is a state of things such as you can scarcely conceive. The picture is all shade—extreme commercial depression, an uncultivated country, perhaps incapable of cultivation, a degraded laboring class, with more freedom than can safely be granted them, constant scenes of lawless violence—and, worse than all, children growing up to be even more brutal, more deplorably ignorant than their fathers, because they will not have even the dim memory of a better early life.

A sad prospect, you will say, for building up a Church. Very true. And

for that reason it appears to me the very place to build one.

For His sake, whose love embraced the murderer, the thief and the Magdalen, place something there that may point to Heaven when the tendency of everything is earthly and debasing. Surely those places where they are eager to receive the Gospel, and willing to share in the support of a Pastor, are not the places that need Christian effort most. In this battle with the powers of evil, the attack surely should be made on their strongest

rather than on their more defenceless points.

Moreover, in planting this beacon-light in the wilderness, you not only give its pure guiding ordinances to a nation, which, though nominally Christian, "is truly sitting in darkness," but you also give a last warning token to those whose vices and crimes are driving them from us. With a last lingering look at the flag whose protection he has violated, the man of blood may fix his gaze also on this Church of the Wilderness, and some blessed early association, some prayer of childhood, some memory of a mother's love, may melt his soul in penitence, and send the outcast on his way, hopeless still of all this life may offer, but the faint dawning hope of a life beyond the grave, where he may still receive the welcome of a returning prodigal.

It seems to me, if a Missionary can be found willing, as Mr. Passmore is, to return to such a perplexing field of labor, that his Christian friends will delight to furnish him with everything necessary for his successful labors,

and send him on his way rejoicing.

If Mexico be not, as I sometimes fear she is, altogether beyond the pale of Christian sympathy, then for her sake improve the only means allowed for her advancement, and let her see in this Frontier City a Church, that may possibly seem to her younger and more enlightened children as her own

Church reformed and purified.

Give freely and liberally, to make this far off watch-tower of the pure Christian faith strong and beautiful. Let it be an object of attraction and veneration. Let it be the source and centre of all things good and beneficent, the enlightenment of the ignorant, relief for the sick and suffering, justice for the oppressed, and comfort for the sorrowing. Mr. Passmore has the respect and confidence of the community to a remarkable degree. Modest and unassuming, he is at the same time consistent and popular. The leading members of the community all indicate a preference for Church worship; and if a Church can be sustained in Brownsville, Mr. Passmore's will have the preference. But I very much fear that his support from the people will be very insufficient and uncertain. Some sudden turn of affairs in Mexico might cause Brownsville to spring at once into an important and prosperous condition; but while this commercial depression continues, however sanguine and hopeful he may seem himself, you may be assured he will need not only the prayers and sympathy, but the liberal pecuniary aid of his friends in maintaining his position.

It may be considered rather injudicious in him to marry at this time, but

I think not.

Among all possible agencies for Western advancement, there is none more important than the establishment of Christian families. It is the great want of new countries, and it seems to me that the social influence of a clergyman is greatly increased by having a family of his own.

Though removed from Brownsville, it is still dear to me in its desolation; and I cannot express to you, my dear friend, how anxious I am that Mr.

Passmore should succeed in his undertaking.

Years hence, when possibly this may no longer be a frontier, would it

84 21

not be a cause for just and honorable pride, that our Church alone had followed so quickly in the path of conquest and settlement, planting on firm and noble foundations the Banner of the Cross on ground so lately occupied by the crimson flag of battle?

I have written in great haste, and I beg you to excuse all errors.

With very kind regards to your family, and very pleasing and grateful recollections of you, my dear sir, as Pastor and friend,

I remain.

Very truly and respectfully.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

Died, at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 22d of December, Rev. Benja-MIN WRIGHT, Rector of Trinity Church in that city, and a Presbyter of the

Diocese of Florida, aged thirty years.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

In the death of this devoted servant of the Church, the Diocese in which he was an ardent and zealous laborer, the Parish of which he was in truth and in deed the Good Shepherd, and his large circle of attached and devoted friends, have reason for lamentation and grief. To those nearest and dearest to him words can but faintly express the desolation and heart-rending of

this afflictive dispensation.

Pure in his daily walk and life, earnest in the practice and enforcement of the ordinances of his faith, loving all men, exercising the largest measure of that charity, which thinketh no evil, rejoicing in the truth, faithful in every duty, he was a pattern and ensampler of all that was good, all that was lovely, all that was of good report. "None knew him but to love, or named him but to praise." A Christian pastor, he commanded the respect while he won the love of all who were brought within the sphere of his influence, and after a long struggle with pain and disease, the earnest piety which had characterized his life was still seen exemplified in the Christian holiness which adorned his dying bed, and the lesson of resignation to the divine will which he taught, while living, he showed forth in his last hours, and by his beautiful example-

'Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.' (Ancient City.)

Acknowledgments.

Dedham-St. Paul's 25 26 Lowell—St Ann's 72 00 Piltsfield—St, Stephen's 42 21 Taunten—St. Thomas's 25 60 The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, A Lady..... 322 57 from the 15th Jan., to the 15th Feb., 1853: CONNECTICUT. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Birmingham—St. James's Hnntington—St. Paul's Drewsville—St. Peter's, ½ 5 00 VERMONT. Meriden-St. Andrew's..... 18 00

Bethel-Christ Ch ... Mrs. G. B
 Munroe—St. Peter's
 10 00

 Newton—St. James's
 4 00

 Northford—St. Andrew's
 3 54
 Enosburgh-Christ Ch., 1 Royalton-St. Paul's 11 50 MASSACHUSETTS. North Haven—St. John's . . . 2 67
Wallingford—St. Paul's, ½ . . 25 00
West Hartford—St. James's . . . 2 00 Boston—St. Paul's180 00 Cambridge-Christ Ch..... 56 00

NEW-YORK.	VIRGINIA.
Amenia-St. Peter's 5 69	Alexandria—Christ Ch 30 00
Clifton, S.I.—St. John's, Mrs. L. 10 00	Bedford Co.—St. Stephen's, 1. 10 00
Jamaica, L. I.—Grace Ch 18 10	Col. E. J. Steptoe, ½ 5 00 Lexington—Mrs. M. Hayden 5 00
Lithgow—St. Peter's 3 00 Manhasset, L. I.—Christ Ch 25 00	Wheeling—S. Mathews, \(\frac{1}{2}\) 16 50 66 50
New-York—Ch. of the Messiah 2 00	
St. Andrew's S. S.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Miss. Ass 2 50 St. Bartholomew's 658 35	Asheville—Trinity, ½
St. Clement's, for Min. Point, Wis. 44 00	Henderson — Ch. of the Holy 1 00 Innocents, add. \$1 00
Min. Point, Wis. 44 00	Raleigh—Christ Ch 30 00 33 50
St. Mark's off'gs - 6 00 A member for Or 50 00	TI ODIDA
Mrs. N. Fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 00	FLORIDA.
Inf. & Sun. Scholars	Tampa—Gen. Thos. Childs 10 00
& child. of Cong., ½ 22 56 North Salem—St. James's 1 50	ALABAMA.
Kossville, S. I.—St. Luke's, 1 5 15	Marion—St. Michael's 4 00
Somers—St. Luke's	
	OHIO.
WESTERN NEW-YORK.	Cincinnati—St. Paul's 56 72
Auburn—St. Peter's 9 00	Lyme—Trinity
Avon—Zion Ch	Toledo—Trinity. 2 8 50 75 22
Bath-St. Thomas's 11 00	INDIANA.
Buffalo—St. Paul's 27 25	Connorsville—Trinity 2 00
" for Minn 30 00 Trinity120 00	Fort Wayne—Trinity 10 00
Chemung—St. John's 4 60	Indianapolis—Christ Ch 17 00 29 00
Clyde—St. John's 2 00	ILLINOIS.
Elmira—Trinity	Chicago -St. James's 30 00
Geneva—Trinity 22 68	Limestone Prairie—Christ Ch. 10 16 40 16
Greene—Zion Ch 5 00	
Holland Patent—St. Paul's 8 00 Lyons—Grace Ch 27 00	MICHIGAN.
McLean—Zion Ch., for Minn 0 50	Adrian—Christ Ch 3 00
Manlius—Christ Ch 5 00	WISCONSIN.
Mt. Morris—St. John's 8 00 Newark—St. Mark's 5 00	Milwaukee—St. James's 2 25
Olean-St Stephen's 3 00	
Oswego—Christ Ch. for Or 29 50 Oxford—St Paul's 16 11	TEXAS.
Oxford—St Paul's 16 11 Pierrepont Manor—Zion 17 16	Houston—Christ Ch 12 00
Rochester-Grace Ch137 00	Matagorda—Christ Ch 9 33 21 33
Rome—Zion. 5 65 Skaneateles—St. James's. 6 69	MISCELLANEOUS.
" for Minn. 1 00	"Epis. Miss. Ass. for the West,"
Syracuse—St. James's 5 30	on acct. of salary of the Rev. C. C. Townsend 100 00
St. Paul's 42 99 <i>Utica</i> —Grace Ch	LEGACIES.
Vienna—St. John's 5 00	From the estate of Mrs. Gab-
Miss Hageman, a donation 1 00 633 88	riella Leigh, late of Richmond,
NEW-JERSEY.	Va., part of a compromise en-
Morristown—St. Peter's 12 86	tered into with her heirs, (less legal expenses, &c.)392 71
Newark-Trinity, Christmas of-	From the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of
ferings, S. S 7 07 19 93	Maine, a legacy of Mrs.Betsey
PENNSYLVANIA.	G. Cooper, late of Pittston 50 00
Germantown-St. Luke's 46 00	From the Exors. of W. T. Wilson, M. D., late of Baltimore,
Philadelphia-Christ Ch270 00 316 00	being this Com. share of a le-
MARYLAND.	gacy of \$1,500, less Coll., In.,
	tax, &c
Hagerstown-St. John's 18 94	
Somerset Co.—Somerset Parish 25 96	Total \$4,645 04
" for Minn. 800	Total since October 1st, 1852,
Somerset & Worcester Co. — Coventry Parish	\$13,610 42.
The second secon	Wash (Cases Church ! C. I. S. \$500 should read

The acknowledgment in last number, New-York, "Grace Church," C. L. S., \$500, should read "St. George's," &c., &c.

FOREIGN.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

China.

THE Right Rev. W. J. Boone, D.D., Missionary Bishop to China, arrived at New-York on the 30th January, in ship Witchcraft, from Shanghai. He is accompanied by Chi-Kiung, a young Chinese, educated at the Mission school, and now a candidate for Holy Orders.

The voyage had been of essential service to the Bishop. His health had very greatly improved, and he proposes, after a brief visit to his friends in the United States, to return to the scene of his past labours. His sojourn among us, however short, will no doubt be instrumental in gathering for the China Mission both additional labourers and contributions.

The last overland mail brings a portion of the Rev. Mr. Syle's journal, respecting the Mission and its affairs subsequent to the departure of the Bishop, which we subjoin.

JOURNAL OF REV. E. W. SYLE.

New Arrangements.

Oct. 9th, 1852.—Immediately subsequent to the Bishop's sailing, a good many new arrangements required to be made—the chapel building to be superintended, visits to be made in company with Mr. Nelson, Mr. Keith, and Mr. Points, respectively, to their newly-established dayschools. These, and such-like things, have occupied me almost exclusively for the last few days.

Sunday, 10th.—According to what will be the settled routine for some time to come, Mr. Keith conducted the service at the school chapel and I preached. Chi went into the city and took the morning service at the Church, where I went up in the afternoon, and read to the little company of the baptized, (as I had in the morning to the school-boys.) the message sent back from the ship by the Bishop for them. It was received with much interest and many thanks.

Conversations.

11th .- The teacher of the "Old Village" day-school paid me a long visit to-day. In the course of our conversation he said he thought it would be much better if we would not speak against the idols; that the people made supplications to them in sickness, and, when they recovered, of course they felt grateful; and that it annoyed them to hear us speak ill of the beings who had benefited them. My reply was that they were not beings at all-that "an idol was nothing in the world;" to which, of course, he demurred, though he was brought to acknowledge that the character of the God whom we preach was greatly different from anything they were acquainted with; and that the chief one, whose name is used by some missionaries here and elsewhere, as a translation of the word "God," is neither the creator of the world nor vet a jealous God. nor a revealer of himself to the race of man. Such conversations as these are now of such frequent recurrence, that I have not time to note the half of thein.

Political Items.

16th.—Judging from the manner in which the common people speak of the Kwang-Se insurrection, I should suppose that they wished it all success. The pretender, Teën Tih, has given notice that he intends, as Emperor, to visit the tombs of his ancestors at Nankin, the ancient capital. Considerable numbers of troops have been furnished by this province, and sent off to the disaffected regions, and this plan is followed month after month in some part of the kingdom or another. Although the losses sustained by the Imperialists are immense, yet I do not see how the rebels can succeed finally, for Fabius Cunctator himself could not debilitate an enemy by delay more than the Chinese generals do; and the

myriads after myriads whom they can enlist, with little difficulty, will make it easy for them to protract the conflict ad libitum, while the resources of Teën Tih must be limited. However that may be, the thing that forces itself upon one's attention here is, the indifference shown by the people as to who their rulers are; for though they seem to think, with some pleasure, of having an Emperor who is a Chinaman, and claims to revive the Ming dynasty, yet I do not suppose one in fifty would raise a finger to bring about the change.

An Old Station.

Sunday, 17th .- After preaching and administering the communion at the school chapel, I accompanied Mr. Nelson to his station at Wong Ka Mo-dur; and, if anything could have repaid me for the pain and distress I went through when obliged to desert and dismantle this preachingplace, about three years ago, it would have been the happiness of seeing so promising an assemblage as listened to the re-opening sermon. One day-school is already established in connection with this station, and another might easily be got up in the neighborhood. The people about here have not forgotten our names, especially Mr. Spaulding's.

Opportunities for Doing Good.

18th .- Mr. Points having been applied to by the relatives of a man and woman who were badly burnt some days ago, I went with him to see them, and found them—the man particularly—in so deplorable a condition as to be quite beyond our skill. Happily he was tractable, and consented to be carried to Mr. Lockhart's hospital, about three miles distant; the woman we can cure ourselves, I think. As we were returning home a poor paralyzed woman dragged herself out to meet us at the end of the field, and begged for some assistance. There is no end to the opportunities for "going about doing good" which we at present enjoy.

Arrivals, Departures, and a Death.

19th .- Called to see Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, newly arrived Missionaries from the Episcopal Methodist Board, South. As an offset to the pleasure of welcoming them, is the regret we experienced at being obliged to bid farewell to our brother Gough of the Church Missionary Society. He has just come up from Ningpo to take passage here for been coming to me very diligently for a England, being broken down in health by long time past under circumstances which

repeated attacks of fever. Mr. Coulter ulso (of the Ningpo Presbyterian Mission) is here with the hope of benefiting his health by a change. The character of this climate, as it affects foreigners, is beginning to make itself known: trying, beyond question.

23rd.—Attended the funeral of one of the most estimable ladies among the foreign community - Mrs. Hale, wife of one of the gentlemen in the British Consulate. Her disease was that which proves so almost incurable here, diarrhea.

A Greeting from an Old Acquaintance.

Sunday, 24th .- While waiting at the Church for the second service, one of my oldest Wong-ka Mo-dur acquaintances came in, quite boisterous with glee that our preachings had been recommenced there. He declared emphatically that "he believed in me," a phraseology not uncommon; they use the word "believe" in a very loose and general way, e. g. "I believe in eating rice," "in doing work," &c.

A Missionary Association.

25th.—This evening was held, at our house (i. e. at the Bishop's, where I am now sojourning) the first meeting of a Society consisting of about fifteen of the Protestant Missionaries here, who are to meet once a month, for the discussion of questions bearing upon the missionary work in China. One question was, as to the desirableness of using an alphabetic system of writing in our attempts to reduce the local dialects to a written form. discussion, which was a very interesting one, was adjourned. I will endeavor to give an outline of it next month.

Tidings from Home.

26th .- The arrival of the mail to-day (dates from New-York to 5th August) brings us intelligence of the sailing of Miss Catharine Jones in the "Siam," and per contra, of the determination of Mr. Hubbard not to come. What shall we say? "The Lord hath a controversy with his people," or "Rectè omnia, Duce Deo?" Both are true, no doubt. We will be resigned under the disappointment of our hopes in the one case, and rejoice in the expectation of soon welcoming to our circle another Miss Jones.

Curious Cases.

Sunday, 31st .- A young Romanist has

from ingenuous; his question to-day was, Would I allow him "to come and live with me-he first making me a present of twenty thousand cash to pay for his rice?" I declined unhesitatingly.

Another man, of quite respectable appearance, was quite resolute as to the necessity for my giving him money for his pression on the mind. traveling expenses; he had a large family,

make me suspect his professions to be far and he must go home. Our books he had read, he said; and he understood all about the miracles that Jesus did. Could He-(and the man seemed to he in earnest)-could Jesus enable his followers to live without eating?

It taxes all one's ingenuity to deal with such cases so as to leave some useful im-

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONS.

In a recent number, we presented a general view of the Missions of the Church of England in SOUTHERN INDIA. As we have but little information from our own stations, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to lay before our readers a sketch of the Church of England Missions in Northern India, as gathered from recent sources: the whole will serve to convey some idea what is doing by our mother church in that great peninsula.

The population of that vast range of territory to which the North-India Mission is designed to be applicable, amounts to not less than ninety millions. Dispersed throughout this denselypopulated region are to be found twenty-seven Stations of the Ch. M. Soc. worked by thirty-two ordained Missionaries, with the co-operation of twenty-three European and East-Indian assistants of a superior class, and 282 ordinary catechists, readers, and teachers, and forty-one native Christian female teachers. In the congregations grouped together at the different stations are to be found 6,393 native Christians, old and young, being in the average of one to every 15,000 of inhabitants: of these about 1043 are communicants. There are in connection with these Stations about 100 schools, containing above 6,000 youths, 1,250 of whom are native Christian boys and girls.

This amount of attainment is numerically small; but the value which attaches to it, and the influence which it exercises, are far greater than would seem to belong to it if only numerically considered. Although small, it is a genuine work; and there is therefore in it an energy and power of action far greater than its bulk would indicate. It is a lodgment made in Hinduism, notwithstanding the strenuous repellant efforts of that idolatrous system. It is a position gained, from whence new operations may be carried on. The amount of actual conversions is small; but there is an unseen influence operating extensively on men's minds, which exhibits itself in the morning and on Tuesday evening.

friendly reception which itinerating Missionaries meet with in different parts of the country, and the willingness of the natives to hear, which in all probability would not be the case were they not aware that Christianity had obtained a status among them, and that it had been heartily em_ braced by numbers of their countrymen, who had lived and died in the faith of Christ.

On the whole, there is every thing to encourage renewed efforts on behalf of that deeply interesting country.

CALCUTTA.

The Rev. Messrs. Sandys and Long continue to pursue their labors in Calcutta and its vicinity. They have been joined by the Rev. S. Bost, the Rev. S. Hassell having been transferred to the Krishnagurh district.

Native Services.

In the Mission Chapel, services are held both in the Bengali and Hindustani With respect to the latter. Mr. Sandys, in his report, communicates the following information—

Divine services have been held by me during the past year in the Hindustani language, with a view to the benefit of the Native Christian readers and their families who speak it; as well as of affording the means of grace to other persons who use it, and, while they profess the Christian name, too generally neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending Divine service. The attendance at this service, throughout the year, has been very small, averaging not more than fifteen persons. It is, however, hoped, that ere long more attention to their spiritual interests may be awakened among those persons for whom these services have been carried on. They are held in Trinity Church, early on Sunday

English School.

This school has an actual attendance of about 250 pupils, there being 350 on the books. It is under the superintendence of Mr. Bost—Mr. Long, during the forenoons of three days in the week, engaging in the instruction of the upper classes. From him the following report has been received:

I have, during the last twelve months, enjoyed, as much as ever before, the pleasure of instructing Hindu youths. They are so sharp and intelligent, that it is more a subject of interest than of duty. But much of my time being taken up with the concerns of the Thakerpuker Mission, and other duties, I cannot devote so much attention to it now as formerly. I have, however, classes from the school in my house, for three days weekly, from ten to one o'clock.

The first class has read with me the Nalaya Damayanti and the Bital Panchabinsati; the second class, the prize essay on female education; and another class, the same work. In their reading, I direct their attention to the etymological structure of the Bengali language; and a MS. which I have compiled for the use of these classes is now passing through the press: it will contain Sanscrit etymons and Bengali derivatives.

I have also occasionally turned their notice to subjects of natural history and lessons on objects. On the latter I have compiled a MS., which is ready for the press; but the lamented death of the Hon. J. E. D. Bethune, Esq., has put a stop to this and other plans. According to an arrangement made successively with Messrs. Hasell and Bost, they have taken the scriptural instruction and superintendence of the school, while my division of labor has been in the subjects above mentioned.

We subjoin some pleasing incidents connected with this school, which we find in Mr. Bost's journals

Feb. 9th, 1852.—To-day I remarked a very interesting lad with tears in his eyes. I asked him what the matter was, and the teacher, stepping forward, told me that the boy had a very strong fever, but he feared that if he remained at home his name would be struck off the list. I patted the head of the boy, and told him he might go home to take care of himself, and that all that was requisite was to tell he master the cause of the absence.

Feb. 11th — When I went this morning into the school-room, I saw two little boys with the forehead smeared with holy dung. I immediately called the durwan (door-keeper), himself a high-caste Brahmin, a Purohit, and asked him why he had allowed the boys to pass the door in such a dirty state: then, lifting them from the forms, I put them into his hands to be washed. He wanted to make out that it was holy; but I overruled it, to the great amusement of the other lads, who were glad to see the two little ones come back without this abominable sign of idolatry. Some years ago such a step would have caused an uproar in the school, which would have been emptied in a very short

Feb. 12th.—Captain Wake, a retired officer of the army, called to-day to see the school: he examined every class, and expressed his satisfaction. He made a very nice appeal to the hearts of the boys of the first class, telling them, by his own experience, of the dangers of the wars, and the blessedness of having a Saviourhow such an assurance, in times of the greatest anxiety and mortal pain, brings relief to the mind of the sufferer. He mentioned the dreadful night he passed at the battle of Ferozesbah; and I saw that the boys felt it very much when he spoke of the dying soldiers around him, and the enemy in the neighborhood.

Feb. 19th.—Yesterday and to-day being holidays, I had school in the morning: the number of boys was above 250. I have found by experience that on such days the boys prefer to come to school in the morning rather than not at all.

Vernacular Schools.

There has been an increase of effort during the past year in this important department of labor, a school having been commenced by Mr. Sandys in the verandah of the Mission chapel, for younger boys who are likely to learn English, and two or three others to the east of Calcutta. These schools number already 300 pupils, making a total, in the three divisions of the Calcutta district, of 19 schools and 1727 scholars. Mr. Sandys reports the following pleasant fact:

During the past year, native Christian teachers have been supplied from the Calcutta Station to benevolent parties residing at some little distance from Calcutta, who were desirous of assisting to diffuse the blessings of education among the native populationaround them. Two schools

for boys, and one for girls, have been established under these circumstances.

THAKERPUKER.

This remarkable Station, to the south of Calcutta, on the Diamond-harbor road, is increasing in its interest and promise, as the Mission assumes a more settled aspect. The following extracts are from the

Report of the Rev. J. Long.

As far as the external machinery of a Mission is concerned, this Mission is established; but it is only the influence of the Spirit of God that can make the dry bones live. I am thankful to say that I and my wife, who always accompanies me, have been enabled to spend three days in each week at Thakerpuker this year, though at certain seasons the locality, surrounded by swamps, is rather trying. The Station is sufficiently near to Calcutta-one hour and a half travelling on a good road-for superintendence, and sufficiently distant to withdraw it to a considerable extent from the deadly, pernicious influence exercised on native Christians by such a city as Calcutta. Having known what the state of country congregations is, even in Christian England, and considering "the hole of the pit whence" native Christians "are digged," I have never felt disappointed at various discouraging circumstances that are to be met with in a district like this. painful cases have occurred of expulsion from church-membership, on account of the commission of sins of impurity; but we may hope for better prospects for the next generation. My chief attention is directed to the training of the young, and the instruction of native agents. Divine service is held in three different Stations every Sunday-Thakerpuker, Ramnagur; and Akra. During the rains and cold season, I spend the Sundays generally in the district, catechizing native children in Sunday-schools, visiting the native Christians scattered about, and going among the heathen. A chapel is purposed to be shortly erected at Thakerpuker; the place at present used for worship being, in the mornings and evenings, an eating-room, in the day time a school-room, and at night a sleeping apartment. The chapel will have a brick floor and pillars, mat windows, and a thatched roof, and will cost probably about 700 rupees.

The girls' boarding-school, established by Mrs. C. Palmer for the education of

the Christian girls of the district, has been affording the means of instruction to about twenty-five girls, who receive all their instruction through the medium of the Bengali language. The early period at which the girls are married-fourteentheir future position in life, and the number of useful books already in Bengali, has shown, that education through that language can afford a solid and good education in these districts. The girls learn scripture history, St. Matthew's gospel, the parables, essay on female education, lessons on objects, the map of Bengal, natural history, and writing. Ten of them, in rotation, take their share every week in cooking the food, and Mrs. Long teaches them needle-work.

The Christian boys' boarding-school contains about thirty boys; the expenses are defrayed by the Church Missionary Society. The object of this school is to give the children of native Christians an education, which, while it enlarges the mind, may not render them discontented with a country life. With this view, next to the study of the Scriptures, the greatest stress has been laid on imparting a taste and love for natural history. In the morning the boys are occupied in ropemaking or gardening, and in the day in the school, where they learn the Bible, scripture parables, and emblems, Bengali geography, natural history, writing and etymology. Two or three promising boys are designed for teachers.

At Rajahat, eight miles from Thakerpuker, a reader is stationed, who holds morning and evening prayers with the Christians located there: he teaches the Scriptures in a Bengali patshala (native school) containing fifty boys.

We have at Akra, also, a school and chapel: a reader resides there.

I baptized nineteen individuals in the tank at Thakerpuker, this year, by immersion: the ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd of heathen and Christians, who seemed much impressed with the importance thereby attached to this initiatory sacrament of admission into the Christian fold.

AGURPARAH.

English and Vernacular Schools.

This Station, lying northward of Calcutta, near the road to Barrackpore, continues in charge of Mr. De Rozerio. In the large English school there are 300 pupils in attendance. There are also twota Corresponding Committee thus report-

The increased attendance at the schools of Brahmin and other respectable native youths, and the attention they evince to their studies, including the study of the Holy Scriptures, are encouraging, though none have come forward this year, as on former occasions, to seek baptism. Mr. Sandys visits this Station, and performs ministerial services for the small native-Christian flock.

The girls in the Refuge, formerly conducted by Mrs. Wilson, having, from marriage and other causes, diminished to twenty, they have been placed under the care of Mrs. Sandys in the Amherst-street native girls' school.

BURDWAN.

The Rev. B. Geidt is at present in sole charge of this Station. The duties connected with it consist in ministering to the native congregation at the Station, numbering 198 individuals; the superintendence of the schools .- namely, an English school, attended by 80 heathen youths, a school for the children of converts at the Station, and six vernacular schools in villages and around Burd wan; and preaching to the heathen in the bazaar and numerous villages scattered over a wide extent of country.

We introduce some extracts from the

Last Report of the late Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht.

The Christian Congregation and Converts.

In looking on the state of our native congregation, we have, on the whole, much cause to be thankful. The ordinances in the house of God are, with few exceptions, regularly attended, and also valued. I look back with much pleasure on the last celebration of the Lord's Supper: it was a refreshing season. Some of our young women were admitted for the first time, after due preparation: the Spirit was at work in their hearts. Such as the condition of the majority of converts is, belonging to the lower orders, I do not expect great things from them in earlier years, when the mental faculties have not been developed: when I see them humble, truthful, sincere, abstaining from the sins of the heathen-when I see them read their Bible, earnest and attentive in the house of God-then I thank God, feeling assured that a great and gracious change has been accomplished in school.

vernacular schools. Of these schools the Calcut- them. I do believe a testimony for the Truth of Jesus has been established in the life of many members of our little native-Christian church. Some few are unsatisfactory characters, and cause grief: this is what must be expected. One married man and a female left the Mission. after being guilty of gross misconduct.

Our catechists and teachers have, with few exceptions, given their cheerful and faithful assistance in schools and preaching. I sometimes wonder how perseveringly the preachers go on, meeting as they do with many a contemptuous sneer and unkind word from the Hindus. I feel pretty sure a man who is not truly pious and prayerful cannot bear such a course of trials for a length of time. In another respect these good brethren have been suffering-as we sometimes do-for the gospel's sake. In September, Thomas and Nodia Chaund went across the Damuda to preach in some villages: the former returned with a burning fever, and. the latter has been suffering for some time from sore-throat, caused by constant speaking in the open air. Prankisto, a truly devoted man, had several severe bilious attacks, caused by exposure to the sun.

Of the four adults, who were baptized in November last, the Brahmin youth, Sreenath Mukerjee, was, in February, clandestinely carried off by his relatives, who for some time had been watching the opportunity. There is little doubt that the lad consented to the plan: he seemed to feel the sacrifice of losing parents, and sometimes expressed a fear that his young wife might be withdrawn from him. His heart not being established in the truth, he wavered, and drew back. In May last we were informed that Sreenath was kept in a separate hut, and not admitted to a free intercourse with his friends: in fact, he had lost caste. Thinking that possibly he might wish to return to us, we sent catechist Prankisto to his village, to inquire after his circumstances, and in case he wished to join us again, he was to assure him of a kind reception. The catechist, however, did not succeed: he could not even ascertain the abode of the poor lad: he only heard he had been removed to a re-The other young lative at a distance. men are getting on nicely, and Gershom, the Kaysth convert, is already usefully employed as class teacher in a Bengali

The catechists and teachers engaged in the vernacular schools attend regularly at Mr. Geidt's house three days in the week, and are instructed by him in the Holy Scriptures. Some young heathen visit him for the same purpose. Four men have been baptized during the year. Other inquirers there have been, but they withdrew after a time.

KRISHNAGURH.

Sudder Station.

The Rev. S. Hasell and the Rev. J. Meyer are the Missionaries at this Station.

Report by the Rev. S. Hasell.

Mr. Hasell thus describes the character and prospects of the Missionary labors in which he is engaged.

The work in my hands may be considered under the heads of congregations, schools, and intercourse with the heathen.

English and Bengali Congregations— Schools.

The English congregation, consisting of the residents and the professors of the government college and their families, although not directly Missionary work, necessarily occupies a considerable portion of my time.

The Bengali congregation is small, about 100, including children, but, on the whole, encouraging. There are two services on the Sunday, and we have also prayers daily, morning and evening, with a short exposition of the passage of Holy Scripture that is read; and the attention paid by these poor people would put many European congregations to the blush. We are not insensible to the defects of the people, for already I have seen much that is truly saddening.

There are four schools, not including the village and bazaar school. One of them is the English school for Hindu Much cannot be said concerning The studies - English literature and composition, the Holy Scriptures, mathematics, general history, Bengali, geography, elements of natural historyappear to have been much the same as those pursued in other English schools. The number of scholars has been exceedingly low ever since the baptism of the last convert. The total on the roll in September was 117, with an attendance of between eighty and ninety. There have been four scholarships during the year held by lads of the first class. These

The catechists and teachers engaged in the verlevel residents actually stated regularly at Mr. Geidt's of the Station.

A few days after our arrival, a lad, together with his wife, came from Santipur, about twelve miles distant, expressing a wish to be baptized. I accepted them somewhat reluctantly, as, at first, I rather questioned the sincerity of their motives. They have now been living here for nearly four months, and are still unbaptized. Although not exceedingly promising, he has endured a good deal of temptation, and I hope eventually he may be able to rejoice in Christ his Saviour.

I commenced, immediately upon my arrival, a Bible class for the benefit of the junior teachers of the English school and others on two evenings of the week, and also a meeting for devotional purposes, to which all the Mission agents were invited. We meet alternately in Mr. Meyer's and my study on Thursday evenings, and I hope it will prove beneficial to us all. There is a great danger lest we all fall into a secular method of dealing with sacred things, and mutual intercession appears to be peculiarly adapted to overcome this evil tendency. The monthly Missionary meeting, on the plan of that held in Calcutta, is also continued on the evening of the second Tuesday in the month.

There are also Christian boys' and girls'-schools containing 32 boys and 26 girls, the latter superintended by Mr. Hasell, assisted by Miss A. Golding. In both schools industrial training, in various departments, is introduced. There is also an infant-school, with 34 pupils.

Church of England Missions in China.

IN our January Number we published some extracts from a letter of the Bishop of Victoria to the Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the operations of the Church of England Missionaries at Hong Kong.

From the last Number of the Church Missionary Record we take some passages, which throw light upon the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in the more northern ports of China.

Fuh-chau.

The Rev. W. Welton is the only Missionary at this station, the Rev. R. D. Jackson having been transferred to Ningpo at the beginning of the present year.

We refer to various points of information and interest in Mr. Welton's journals, presenting them in the order in which they occur. They

best exhibit the condition of the Chinese, and the character of the efforts carried on by the Missionaries.

Various efforts for the Temporal and Spiritual welfare of the Chinese.

"Jan., 1852. - I have lately commenced taking trips for the day into the neighbouring villages and country around this city, generally in company with the Rev. S. Johnson, the oldest and most experienced of the American missionaries. I usually take a box of medicines, with tracts, or a few copies of the Scriptures. In whatever direction I go. I find the people most solicitous to obtain medical aid, and I find it a most satisfactory way of conciliating them, and gaining influence among them. It also introduces to a more intimate knowledge of their habits, customs and sentiments. These trips have been most gratifying to me. Mr. Johnson usually preaches, while I am administering to their bodily wants, which helps much in the acquire-

ment of the colloquial.

"I am in the habit, also, of attending at Mr. Jackson's chapel about once a week, to see sick people, and have had numerous patients; objections having been strongly urged by the literary class to the opening of my Chinese house for an hospital. Chronic diseases are most prevalent, arising greatly from povertyemployment being often difficult to obtain, especially for the females-and the consequent low diet. Very many men, women and children, are employed at their own houses in making clay images, toys and artificial flowers. The usual wages of a labouring man is 100 to 150 cash, equal to from $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 5d. per day. The male children are sent to school as soon as they are old enough, if the parents are not too poor; but the females have seldom any education bestowed upon them: their birth is generally looked upon as rather a misfortune than otherwise, and very many are put to death by the parents immediately. water be near, they are drowned; or 100 to 200 cash are given to a person to destroy them. At Amoy is a certain pond where they are generally drowned.

"It is not unusal to see the bodies of children floating down the river Min at Fuh-chau Fu. There is a foundling hospital in this city, whither children can be sent, but I do not know the regulations.

"The amusements of the people are chiefly plays, which are acted at the numerous temples. Some one of the wealthier class in the neighbourhood gives a play for the amusement of the people, and one of the numerous strolling bands of players is engaged to act. Stages are erected for this purpose in almost every temple. I was passing over the Wo-so san hill, past one of the temples, and found a large assemblage to see one of these plays, and two respectable parties strongly importuned me to enter and see the performances, which I did. Great curiosity was excited, but no rudeness manifested. I was asked about our religion, which gave me an opportunity of speaking to the persons around me of the doctrines of Ya-Soo, or Jesus Christ. About fifteen or twenty persons, variously and gorgeously attired, came upon the stage, some with masks, and passed through many evolutions, to the sound of music, with seriousness and some dignity of carriage. Their plays are taken, I believe, generally from some parts of Chinese history, either real or fictitious. Boys are taught gymnastics, and become very expert and nimble by practice.

Jan. 16.—Mr. Johnson came up to my residence, and accompanied me into the Tartar quarter of the city. I took some medicine and a good supply of Mantcheu New Testaments, which were well received by the Tartars. We were permitted-I believe invited-to enter a temple, where I quietly administered medicine to a considerable number of sick persons. At first the Tartars declined to accept the copies of the New Testament, through fear; for a law exists in China against any book being printed here in the Tartar language without permission of the government. Our visit excited a great sensation, and we were followed by a large crowd, all most anxious, latterly, to get a copy of the Scriptures, and we were repeatedly invited into houses. The females were very prominent before the doors, and most of them short in stature and full in person. Their cheeks were, for the most part, covered with a white cosmetic. The Tartars are proverbial for their high, noble, and polite bearing, accosting us in a manly, generous way, and offering their hands. The male Tartars are known from Chinese by the peculiar make of their shoes, they being embroidered differently from the Chinese.

The Emperor, being a Tartar, regards the Tartars as his own children, and secures their lovalty and good-will by making a present of clothing at their birth and marriage. It is clear that the Emperor's throne is greatly secured to him by the Tartars. There are about 20,000 here. living in a separate quarter east of the city. There are also 5,000 Tartar troops in garrison here, commanded by one of their best generals, and who, in the absence of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor, takes the government of the provinces. The greatest unanimity seems to subsist between the Tartars and Chinese. They seem to retain their clanship like the Chinese. Among the Chinese the members of a family occupy one establishment, in the centre of which is the public room, around it are the smaller apartments for the married members, and in a recess at the upper part of the public room are the ancestral tablets, which are worshipped annually, and where is commonly some favorite idol. The god of wealth is often worshipped. Curiosity and politeness are great traits in the Chinese character. The freedom and friendliness manifested, together with the literary and reading disposition of this people, are promising features, favourable to the progress of Christianity among them.

Feb. 10, 1852.—In consequence of the long and continued drought—nearly six months—the authorities and people are becoming alarmed. The Viceroy and chief Mandarins went to the large Buddhist monastery, Kosan, on the bank of the river, to bring down the image of the goddess of mercy—Kwang-Ing—a deity greatly worshipped by the Chinese. This idol is worshipped by them in the city in calamitous times.

April 17th.—I visited to-day a village of about 500 persons, about two miles outside the city, in company with Mr. Sinclair. It is the place where lepers are obliged to live. I learned that the Chinese government supply these persons with a small sum of money weekly. They are permitted to visit the city, though not to reside in it. Several come to my residence for medicine. On the whole, I was struck with the humanity of the Chinese government.

To these we add some few extracts from Mr. Jackson's journals.

The Examination Hall.

Aug. 15th, 1851 .- In the city, distributing tracts I went, accompanied by my teacher, to view the examination hall, which is now being made ready for the triennial examination for the keu jin degree. It appeared to me very much like a large cattle market, having a broad walk through the centre. At right angles to this walk, on each side, are a number of long alleys, each containing about forty-five cells, something in appearance like a soldier's sentry-box, only not so comfortable. Where the door ought to be is about six feet and a half high, about four feet across, and four feet deep. At convenient elevations from the ground rests are made in the sides of the cell to allow of a few planks for a seat, and a few more a little higher up for a table. candidate for honor is confined for four or five days, without a possibility of stretching himself out for sleep, except on the ground outside. In various places are rooms for the Viceroy, imperial examiners, officers, &c. · One room had a mournful interest attached to it, as the room where those students who die during the examination are placed until the examination is completed. Seven or eight students generally die at each examination.

Tract Distribution.

Aug. 23d, 1851.—In the evening I spoke with five or six old men respecting Jesus, the Saviour of men. They listened attentively, and accepted with thanks the books I gave them.

I went with the Rev. J. Doolittle into the south street, and whilst there went into a shop, which was speedily filled with persons anxious to see the foreigners. gave the shopkeeper a tract, which a literary man begged leave to look at, and, leaning over the counter, began to read. I begged his acceptance of a copy. banker who lived near came to the door to look at us, and he also obtained a copy, with which he went to his counter, and began to read. The crowds that followed us wherever we went, without meeting any repulse from those whose premises they entered, naturally reminded us of the crowds which were accustomed to flock whither they knew Christ was stay-Can we think the tracts distributed, and the words spoken, the seed sown "beside all waters," is in vain?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exploration of the Interior of Liberia.

A thorough exploration of the interior of Liberia and the adjacent country, with reference to the establishment of settlements in the more healthy regions of that beautiful and highly productive part of Africa, and the development of the vast resources of that country, is a matter of great importance with regard to the progress of the colonization enterprise, and the extension and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. We have long desired that this work should be undertaken by an exploring party, under the direction of some scientific man of enterprise and perseverance, and encouraged by the patronage of the United States government, without which we feared the work would not probably soon be accomplished, as neither our Society nor the Liberian Government has ever been able to furnish the means necessary to carry on such an exploration. We are now happy to inform our readers that "incipient measures have been taken towards the reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia." * At the solicitation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, with the co-operation of the Executive Committee of this Society, and in view of the great importance of the mission, Commander Lynch, of the United States Navy, whose name is familiar to the country, in consequence of his having headed the Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea, applied to the Secretary of the Navy, for orders to the coast of Africa, with special reference to making the necessary inquiries and arranging the preliminaries for the contemplated exploration. Captain Lynch sailed for Africa, via England, on the 13th November last. And in the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, we find the following allusion to, and recommendation of the exploring expedition, under the auspices of this Govern-

* See the late message of the President of the United States to Congress.

"My attention has been invited by the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania to the necessity of prosecuting some researches into the character of the continent of Africa, and especially that portion of it lying eastward of the settlements of Liberia. It is supposed that an exploration of this region would lead to the discovery of a broad tract of fertile and healthy country, well adapted to the extension of that system of colonization which for some years past has greatly interested the public attention, and more recently attracted the favorable consideration of Congress.

"The proposition submitted to my views by the society, and referred to your approval, I regard as one which may be rendered productive of great public advantage, and in regard to which you might confidently bespeak and anticipate the approbation of the country. I have therefore not hesitated, with your concurrence, to give it the aid which it was in the power of the Department to bestow. As I could not, however, without some special appropriation to the object, organize a full and effective expedition for the prosecution of this enterprise, I have thought that, by the employment of such means as have been provided for the ordinary exigencies of the service, I might profitably prepare the way for such an expedition as Congress might hereafter think fit to authorize. I have accordingly directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the navy, whom I have attached to the African squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

"In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important service in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast, He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will

Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country, its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions, the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly, the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed, and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior. In the performance of this duty, under the most favorable circumstances, he will encounter the perils of a climate famed for its unwholesome influence upon the white man, and may hardly hope to escape the exhibition of hostility from the natives. The spirit which has prompted him to court this perilous adventure, so honorable to his courage and philanthropy, I trust will enable him to brave every hazard with success, to overcome every obstacle in his progress, and to reserve himself for the accomplishment of the great objects to which these preparations are directed. In the mean time, I most earnestly commend the subject of the exploration to the early and favorable attention of Congress, with the expression of my own conviction that there is no enterprise of the present day that deserves a higher degree of favor, or that will more cy of this Government in the estimation of the present or of future generations. will require a liberal appropriation of money, and an enlarged discretion, to be confided to the Navy Department, for the organization and arrangement of a plan of operations which must embrace the employment of a number of men, the supply of boats, armaments, and tools, and the enlistment of such scientific aid as a long and laborious inland exploration, beset with many dangers and difficulties, will

"With a view to the preparatory operations of Commander Lynch, and also in consideration of the need which the African squadron has at all times for such an auxiliary, I have directed the small steamer Vixen to be prepared without delay and sent to that coast, to constitute

pursue his inquiries as far as the river a part of the force under the command of Commodore Mayo, who is about to take charge of the squadron. He will be instructed to furnish Commander Lynch with every facility which his position may allow. A small sum of money has also been placed at the disposal of Commander Lynch for the contingencies of his present service."-African Repository.

> India .- The attempt made last year, to exhibit in statistical tables the present position and agency of Christians in India, excited, as our readers are aware, considerable interest among the supporters of those missions, and exhibited gratifying and unexpected results. At the same time, it was well known that in some parts the tables published were of doubtful authority, and in others incomplete. The Calcutta Missionary Conference, before whom the tables were first laid, desirous of seeing these defects removed, and of securing, as far as possible, a complete and authoritative collection of statistical details concerning Indian missions, requested the compiler to undertake the task of getting those tables revised, and their information brought down to the commencement of the year 1852. They offered, at the same time, to bear all the expenses of the inquiry.

The result of this second and more complete inquiry into the statistics of Christian missions in Hindostan, exhibits those missions as occupying a higher position, and as being blest with larger fruits, than previous researches had ever before shown, or their warmest friends honorably signalize the enlightened poli- had ever anticipated. Of this fact the following condensed snmmary will furnish striking evidence. At the commencement of the year 1852, there were laboring throughout India and Ceylon-

The agents of twenty-two Missionary Societies.

These include four hundred and fortythree missionaries; of whom forty-eight are ordained natives.

Together with six hundred and ninetyeight native Catechists.

These agents reside at three hundred and thirteen missionary stations.

There have been founded three hundred and thirty-one native Churches, containing eighteen thousand, four hundred and ten communicants: in a community of two hundred and twelve thousand, one hundred and ninety-one native Christians.

The missionaries maintain one thou-

sand, three hundred and forty-seven ver- occupies, and the results which it has alnacular day-schools, containing fortyseven thousand, five hundred and four boys: together with ninety-three boarding-schools, containing two thousand, four hundred and fourteen Christian boys.

They also superintend one hundred and twenty-six superior English dayschools, and instruct therein fourteen thousand, five hundred and sixty-two

boys and young men.

Female education embraces three hundred and forty-seven day-schools for girls, containing eleven thousand, five hundred and nineteen soholars: but hopes more from its one hundred and two girls' boarding-schools, containing two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine Christian girls.

For the good of Europeans, seventy-

one services are maintained.

The entire Bible has been translated into ten languages; the New Testament into five others, and separate Gospels into four others. Besides numerous works for Christians, thirty, forty, and even seventy tracts have been prepared in these different languages, suitable for Hindus and Mussulmans. Missionaries maintain in India twenty-five printing establish-

This vast missionary agency cost £190,-000 annually: of which one-sixth, or £33,500, is contributed by European them. Christians resident in the country.

By far the greater part of this agency has been brought into operation during the last twenty years. It is impossible to

ready produced, without indulging the strongest expectations of its future perfect success; and without exclaiming with the most fervent gratitude,

WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT! [Calcutta Christian Observer.

JUBILEE OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY .- On the 7th of March, 1853, the British and Foreign Bible Society will commence the fiftieth year of its existence. The committee wisely propose to keep the Year of Jubilee as becomes such an event -namely, by thanksgiving for past success: by solemnly testifying to the divine character and claims of the Bible; by renewed efforts to circulate more widely than ever the Word of God; by public meetings and communings; by sermons and by prayer, and by the establishment of a Jubilee Fund, to be devoted to special purposes of the highest import. The Society has already circulated twenty-five millions copies of the Scriptures or portions of them, and have but one object at heart the universal dissemination of the Holy Word of God. After such a work, with such an end in view, the Society may fairly enter on their Jubilee Year with glad hearts, and with unwearied minds addressed to the further labor that awaits

We understand that Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, will sail for England in the early part of April to represent the American Bible Society, at the Jubilee of the Britcontemplate the high position which it ish and Foreign Bible Society, in London.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

THIS department of parochial duty will richly, in the end, repay the most careful training of the parish minister. No one attentive to the youthful mind and heart, and aware of the force of early habits and impressions, can be indifferent to the importance of enlisting the young in the cause of

If, for instance, the Sunday school of a parish has become interested in special objects of Missionary effort, and this not as a momentary im. pulse, but with careful training, and proper motives enforced, a delightful zest will be given to its various operations. The young may be easily interested, and once cultivating the habit of be-

nevolence, vast facilities are evidently provide when the heart itself becomes fully swayed by the motives of the gospel. How much more noble the moulding thus given to character than by feeding the selfishness of youth with profitless amuse. ments and unmeaning toys? And what pastor would not delight to witness such a growing habit in the portion of his flock, soon to become its pillar of strength!

Imagine a Sunday school thus trained in delightful sympathy for the destitute and suffering, and extend the thought until it reach the youth of every parish in our communion, and patiently await the unfoldings of such a spirit as years advance, and who is so blind as not to perceive a generation training in the Church, for carrying out her wide and vast designs of Christ-like benevolence? There is not a Sunday school in the land but may realize its participation in the work and give something to promote it. For, it is not so much the amount, as the happy result in the youthful heart itself, the cultivation of a habit and spirit, which, under the blessing of God, will go far to supplant that worldly and selfish purpose which now unhappily chains to earth the mighty energies of the Christian Church.

Home Blessings.

Our young readers are often reminded how many blessings they enjoy, to which children in other lands are strangers. One of the greatest of these is that they are taught to pray, and that when trouble comes, or sickness, or when death approaches, they know where to apply for

grace and help.

It happened lately that a poor child, about ten years old, met with a terrible accident. She set her clothes on fire, and before help could be obtained, was burnt in a very shocking manner. lingered for two days, and then died. soon as the accident happened, she began to think of death, and to prepare for it, and she occupied herself in prayer. The Lord's Prayer and Collects, which she had learned, were frequently upon her lips. After the clergyman had visited her she asked for the Prayer-book, and said over by herself the prayers which he had offered, evidently finding comfort in their use. Once, in a simple and artless manner she said to her mother, 'I had rather die, and go to Jesus, than live to suffer this pain.' The last words she was heard to utter were those of the doxology, 'Glory be to the FATHER. and to the Son, and to the Holy GHOST,' which she had been taught to chant in Church. She had been fond of singing, and used sometimes to sing the hymns of the Church while she was at her work. Her friends remember now with great

interest that since Easter she had frequently chanted the anthem, 'CHRIST, our passover, is sacrificed for us,' and loved particularly to repeat the words, " Death hath no more dominion over Him." These may be little things; but may they not be looked upon as signs that Gop, who knew how soon she was to be called away, was secretly, by His blessed Spirit, preparing her for her change, and had filled her mind with holy thoughts? She had been taught to read her Bible, and to use her Prayerbook; she had learned the love of Gop. and of her Saviour, and that He has purchased the joys of heaven for us with His own blood; and she was able therefore to be patient, and even cheerful in her sufferings, and to meet death without fear. Happy Christian child, to die with Gon's

praises upon her lips!

Now, compare this account with a sad . story related by the Bishop of Capetown in his Journal for 1848 :- " In one of the cottages," he writes, "we found a poor English child of, we were told, about twelve years of age, lying in bed, apparently dying. She did not pray, and said she could not; she knew not what prayer was, nor could she read. spoke seriously to the parents upon their neglect, and, poor child, we all knelt down and prayed for her. Her parents seemed much affected. These persons, the Bishop tells us, had "no Church or clergyman of their own within one hundred miles." Let us think how sad it is to die without being able to pray, and without knowing the meaning or the use of prayer. Most likely, if there had been a Church and clergyman, and schools at hand, although this poor child's parents might have been irreligious themselves, she would not have been thus ignorant.

How much happier, then, are we than these settlers in a distant land! Ought we not to do our best to enable them to share in the blessings which

we so largely enjoy at home?

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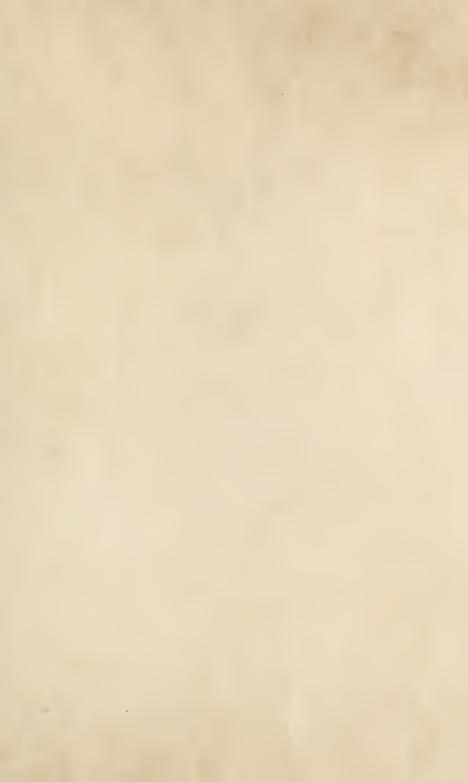
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